THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates in South Carolina.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.

THE PLATFORM PUT IN A NUISHELL.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 24]
A public meeting of the citizens of Charleston in favor of the representation of South Carolins in the approaching Convention of the national democratic party in this city, was held at the Hibernian Hall last evening. The weather was stormy, but the hall was nearly half full, and the meeting entirely respectable.

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San't Lean, Jr., Esq., announced the nominations of the Committee on Organization, and moved that Hon. Jas. Simona be called to the chair, which was carried. Gen. Simona feet his sent amid the applause of the meeting. Captain Lord then moved that the meeting be further organized by requesting sixty five gentlemen, whose names be read, to act as vice presidents. The vice presidents were invited to take chairs upon the platform by the president. Four secretaries were then selected in the same manner. The organization was concluded and accepted by the meeting as follows:—

ing as follows:— Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Chairman.

follows:

IAMES SIMONS, Chairman.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

OC. W. B. Dingle.

Chas. T. Lowndes.

Col. Chas. Kanapaux.

Io. Robert Mure.

A. McDowall.

Arch. Cameron.

Jacob Cohen.

Col. F. Lannesu.

J. J. McCarter.

W. J. Magrath.

Jacob Smail.

Geo. W. Black.

F. M. Robertson, M. D.

H. W. Conner.

Robt. Caldwell.

Wm. B. Smith.

J. H. Steinmeyer.

Robert M. Wolks.

Hanry T. Paste.

Wm. Krkwood.

Capt. Henry Gerdts,

M. W. S. Amand.

Col. R. W. Seymour,

John F. O'Neill,

Geo. C. Wharten,

W. S. Hastie,

D. F. Fleming,

Col. C. B. Sigwalf,

Theo. Cordes,

A. McKonsie,

A. S. Johnston,

Richard M. Butler. on. James Rose. on. John Schnierie. on. T. L. Hutchinso Geddings, M. D. F. Molchers. Alex. H. Brown. H. F. Strohocker Sam'l. Lord, Sr. Richard Yeadon, Geo. M. Goffin, Nelson Mitchell,

ons then expressed his satisfaction an I acknow at the compliment and honor done him, and to address the meeting. He regarded it as the no of a movement of great importance, and expected to be to decide the question whether es of St. Philip and St. Michael should send to the Columbia Convention, which would a query whether the citizens desired the State esented in the Charleston Convention. He dissubject as to whether it was principle or exThe principle be considered settled by the the Convention at Columbia in 1843, folich Mesars. Elmore and Pickens went to Balch made speeches and sanctioned the choice of him. As to policy, in 1852 co-operation was, that South Carolina would not go out of them. Simons declared isolation to be autagonism. Southern States, and advised his fellow citivather their hands among their enemies. It easily to the advantage of the country to have the read. The battle should be fought in the Unions not faith in the democratic party, where was immons closed with an allusion to the unfruitful. Menuminger's mission to Virginia, and declare had not then, never hed, and never would one which he was afraid to exhibit, gracefully is meeting open.

one which he was afraid to exhibit, gracefully a meeting open.

C. Chavron rose to address the chair, but was with cries of "Six down," "Put him out," y found an opportunity to say it was a public d he would not six down, when an officer of look his arm and very politely, but firmly, carm the hall. Mr. Clayton protested in vain.

TUTPER, Esq., then submitted to the conformed the meeting the prepared preamble and on which duty he entered without doubt en propriety of the course. He was that attempts had been made to render the editions, but he claimed to bear as true allies a native State and the South as any. He conthe honor of South Carolina demanded that be represented. The democratic party was the to fanaticism, and if the South was to mainstiten in the Union, it was best to enter the democratic native State.

cus; and certainly there has been no time since the dation of the government when questions of greater titutional value or of more momentous practical concences were to be discussed and determined. It is high to say that peace and prosperity on the one hand, intestine strife and revolution on the other, hang

The country is now divided into two great parties, that have utterly absorbed all others. One of these is the republican party, the other the democratic party absorbed all others. One of these is the republican party, the other the democratic party and have presented in the content of the sole of its foot in any Southern Stand have presented in the content of the sole of its foot in any Southern Stand have presented in the content of the country in the proscription and degradation of the country, and to stake its political fortunes upon its success or defeat in the great battle about to be fought for the equal rights of the States.

It cannot be desired that the democratic party is now the only national constitutional party in the country. To place it upon the true ground of principle, and then to strengthen its arm for the conflict, would seem to be the duty of every patriot, and this is what we propose to we regard the Courention only as a policy, and as a means and instrumentality whereby the opinion and the principles of the party may be moulded into a fixed and definite form and its choice concentrated upon two individuals as the exponents and representatives of that opinion and those principles. The principles we regard as if infinitely greater importance them. If it he true that an effort will be represented in the Couvention Northern States that cannot give a democratic vote in an exposure of the country of the cou

impassioned style, and he seemed to carry his audience with him.

Histor C King, Eq., seconded the resolutions in a short speech, in which he acknowledged he had been an old whig and would speak for that party. It was idle to dispute on policy. Party ties were broken. South Carolina should not know more than her sister States. He urged the taking of counsel with the Southern States. To him Seward's irrepressible conflict doctrine was aught. When it came he would be propared to meet it. The loudest preacher did not propared to meet it. The loudest preacher did not propared to meet. He approved of the preamble and resolutions and seconded them, and he trusted that the people of South Carolina would meet the honest men in the Convention face to face, ready to grasp the hand of friendship, or with the sword to repei the very breath of insult. Col. R. W. Seymour being loudly called for responded. It is but justice to say that he out Seymoured Seymour in this speech. At one time he advocated the issues of the meeting, and at another stormed at its opponents. He ridicaled the idea of dying alone for patricting, he preferred to live and walk about after such were dead. But stenography, phonography, and all the 'ographics combined would fail to report the Colonel's speech, and we forbuar. It was received with much applause, and voted by all a remarkable effort. It was the closing address of the meeting. Gen. Sixoss then put the resolutions to the vote, and they were carried with but a single dissentient voice; and on motion of Col. Pore the meeting adjourned.

reter B. Starke, the Commissioner appointed from Missispipi to urge upon Virginia the propriety of joining her sister States in such a convention:

FER. 20, 1860.

I berewith present to your Excellency a series of resolutions adopted by the State of Mississippi on a subject of vital interest to the slaveholding States partic lastly, and of no less importance to the lovers of our constitutional Union in the non-slaveholding States of the Union:

The Legislalure of Mississippi have been so explicit in the declaration of their views on the important questions which now agitate the whole people of these confederated States, disturb their peace and threaten the very existence of the government itself, that but little more remains to be done by her Commissioner than to ask your Excellency to lavite the serious attention of the Legislature of the great commonwealth of Virginia to their import.

This is done in the sincere conviction that Virginia will recognise is these resolutions no principle not sanctioned by her great statesmen in times past, and no suggestion not warranted by sovereign States, whose safety, both present and future, is menaced by the seditious teachings and fanatical aggressions of the people of other States.

African slavery has ever been regarded by those amongst whom it exists as a question of domestic policy; a question to be dealt with by the States which have adopted it according to their own views of expediency, and without molestation or interference from other States, or even the general government, except for its protection, as provided for by the constitution of the United States, and this view, so justly maintained by the slaveholding States, was, for the past half century of the existence of our constitutional Union, recognized and acquiesced in by the constitution of the United States, and this view, so justly maintained by the slaveholding States, was, for the past half century of their people, in disregard of the obligations of good neighborhood, in contempt of the constitution of

naster and slave.

Although, sir, it was not Mississippi sell that was thus solluted by the invador's foot, nor Mississippi's jurisdic-

pose of destroying, without their consent, the relation of master and slave.

Although, sir, it was not Mississippi soil tiffst was thus polluted by the invader's foot, nor Mississippi's jurisdiction that was thus defied and agressed upon by insolence and wickedness, I beg to assure your Excellency, and, through you, the people of Virginis, that they whose voice I this day speak were not less indignant, nor less willing to avenge the outrage than if it had been perpetrated upon their own territory. But it is consoling to know that the same historic page that records the foul deed will also transmit to peaterity the noble manner in which Virginia repelled the insult, avenged the wrong, and vindicated her claim to the motto "itc semper tyransus," which she so proudly and justly wears.

Mississippi, though less exposed to such aggressions and outrages than Virginia and the other border States, feels a common interest in he institution of African slavery, as it exists in the Southern States of this Union, and a common duty to join with them in the adoption of all measures necessary for its proteotion and perpetuation. Actuated by this sense of her obligation, and deeply sensible of the value of her elder alster (Virginia) in Council, Mississippi unites with South Carolina in earnestly invoking the co-operation of Virginia in the Convention proposed in the third resolution of the series already referred to.

Seeing, as Mississippi does, that the Northern States persist in the denial of our rights in the common Territories of the Union, and continue to repeat their aggressions with more and more aggravation, and, above all, apprehending "the election of a President of the Union the effection of a President of the Union, as tyrevalls in the Southern States," she thinks the time has surely come when they shall consult together and recommend what shall be done in an event boding so much mischief and calamity to their rights of Virginia. But if in her sincere desire to be enabled to enjoy all the rights of perfect equali

Coroners' Inquests.

Drays of a Child from Burns.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at No. 306 East Twelfth streets on the body of a little girl, four years old, named Ann Muller, who died on Sunday evening, from the effects of burns raceived on the 17th inst. It seems that she had been playing with the fire while her mother was absent from the room; and, as she was lighting a pine stick, the flames caught her dress, and before they could be subdued, burned her so severely as to cause her death.

Another Child Falling Burned.—An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer on the body of a little boy aged three years and six months, who was burned to death on Saturday at No. 219 Sullivan street. The boy accidentally set his colbes on fire while playing at the stove with a piece of paper, and rushed to his mother, who threw him into a tub of water to extinguish the flames. The child was so severely burned, however, that it did not recover SCALDED 70 DRAYE.—Coroner Schirmer also held an inquest on the body of James Breer, an infant, ten months old, whose parents reside at 165 East Twenty-sixth street, who was fatally scalded on Saturday afternoon by the by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, which was standing for the stove, and which was overturned by the falling of a piece of the stovepipe.

Fatal Fatal Down as Assa.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of Wm. Burke, a native of Dablin Labed.

FATAL FALL DOWN AN ARMA.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of Wm. Burke, a native of Dublin Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who was found lying dead in the area of the new building corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets, at an early hour yesterday meraing. From the fact that his watch and money were found upon his person, the impression at first that he was the victim of a highway robbery was clearly disproved. A verdict of accidental death was reaskered

STRAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

old United States Mail Steamship Company, recently sold a the Merchants' Exchange at public auction, were re-sold

auctioneer, was such down. The purchaser failing to de-position per cent of his bid before two o'clock, the sale was declared null and void, and the ships advertised and

55,000.

The charge against the Philadelphia is "libel for forfeiture," under third section of act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, same law under which the Pampero, of Lopez notoriety, was seized, forfeited and sold by government.

The Philadelphia, one of the steamers sold, is now, and has been for some four or five months, in the hands of the United States government at New Orleans, charged with being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua.

ful and profitable.

This line has carried the United States mails, for which Vanderbit has received as remuneration the sea postage, which sometimes amounts to as high as \$13,000 a trip. Should this line be fermed (Collins' ships) the Ocean Queen will be withdrawn and placed on the Aspinwall route, in connection with the North Star and Northern Light, forming a tri-monthly line, leaving this port on the 6th, 20th and 30th of every month.

This schedule of saling days has already gone into operation.

ACCOUNT BY ANOTHER REPORTER.

A Lemoine Case in this City. He destrots the Body of Her Illied Ohild by Burning It in a Furnace.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Another Republican Orator on the Stump.

ade his appearance on the platform, and was greeted ith loud applause, which he seemed to enjoy mightily, with a smile of benevolent gravity he settled himself

and the control into an example of the control into the c